

THE PICTURE of PRELATISTS

Drawn by their own Pencils. *By Mr. John Wodden*

O R

The Character of the *Prelatical-Party* in SCOTLAND taken from their own Writings.

CHRISTIAN READER,

The Account here given of the Scots Prelatists, is only a short Abstract of their cruel Heretical and Enslaving Principles, expressed in their own Words: Tho' We cannot charge the whole Party with them all, yet the Majority will be forever Obnoxious, till their open Dissent be published by them. You will likewise see it here made evident, that the difference betwixt the Presbyterians and Prelatists of Scotland, lies in Doctrine, Worship and Discipline, as well as Government.

THE Spirit of Popery speaking out of the Mouths of Phanatical Protestants: By an Orthodox Protestant, Printed in An. 80. The Author in his Preface frequently owneth that he's a Scots Prelatist, and is known to have been a Bishop afterward, *Preface* pag. 2. The Presbyterian Sect profess a Papal Sovereignty over their Prince, and profess most of all the Doctrines, if not all, for which the Jesuites are secluded both Kingdoms by Capital Laws ----- The Execution of wholesome and necessary Laws upon the Presbyterian Sect is not Persecution, but *Laudable Justice* ----- The Principles of Presbyterians are as incompatible with the Government as the Principles of Papists. ----- The Presbyterians would be Extirpated out of any Protestant Government of the World (as the Jesuits were once out of France, and many other Popish Countries) and in the same pag. the Banishing of Presbyterians to other Plantations is justified. *Pag. 3d. of the Preface.* The coming down of the Highland Host about the Year 78, unto the Western Shires is Defended: And our Author Asserts, that five Parts of six in those Shires are this Jesuitical Sect: And of those Highlanders (that were guilty of many Robberies, Devastations, Rapes, Mutilations, &c. in their descent) our Author says, I assure you they are a very Civil Generous and Governable People; *pag. 4, 5.* He calls the Dissenters, *Presbyterian Jesuits, Hildebrandists, Presbyterian Papalists*, who would set their Feet on the Necks of Christian Princes, and *pag. 6. lin. ult. Dogs of the Concision.* *pag. 8. Jesuited Presbyterians.* ----- And Presbyterians are by him said to be the cause of the Deluge of Atheism and utter contempt of Religion, which hath overflow'd the Land: And Atheists are reckon'd by him to be the Off-Spring of Presbyterians. *pag. 9.* He believes some will be offended at him, for what he hath said of the Necessity of Episcopal and Invalidity of Presbyterian Orders: He Asserts that Presbyterian Orders are to be accounted void by every Compleat and Regularly Form'd Church. ----- They who by virtue of Presbyterian Orders sacrilegiously presume to Administer the Sacrament in Opposition to our Episcopal Communications within the British Isles, have a sad Account to give, without Repentance, to the Head and Founder of the Catholick Church. I come now to the Book it self. *pag. 2.* Dissenters are charg'd with a Conspiracy against the Apostolick Government of the Church-Universal, for above 1500 Years: ----- And all the Finings, Imprisonments, Transportations, and Executions by Axes and Halter, are denied to be Persecution: And he says, the Holy Jesus, the Prince of Peace, will not have even the very Ring of His Church and Gospel, Defended by the Subjects Sword. ----- The Presbyterians (because they are not for set Forms of Prayer) are charg'd with Enthusiasm and Praying by Inspiration. *pag. 3d. and 4th.* The Scrip-

ture Texts that speak of God's Forsaking of People are to be understood in a Political Sense, i. e. Desertion is only outward Trouble, and in that same place, he Ridicules Spiritual Desertion, or the comings and goings of God from the Soul, and calls it as useful an Engine for the Ministers fallly to call'd, to take fast hold on the Souls and Purfes of their Melancholick Disciples, as the Doctrines of Transubstantiation, Purgatory and Absolution, hath been to the Romish Priests of taking hold of the Souls and Purfes of theirs. He goes on, (*mocking*) for when a Man oppressed with Melancholy shall in his fits of Dejection think himself Deserted of God, will he not Admire and Reverence the very shadow of that Holy Man, whose Prayers shall prevail with God to return unto him again? And then after the Receipt of the Melancholick fit, which he is taught to believe is the Comfortable Return of the Spirit, he cannot be but very liberal to him by whose powerful Intercession he hath received such a Divine Benefit, a Blessing better than Life it self, and a little after he crys out, away then with those Canting Phrases of God's going and coming to the Soul in fits of Supernatural Joys and Fears; this is likewise the Doctrine of English Prelatists. Dr. Scot in his Book called *The Christian Life* part 3d. cap. 9. Of the Sinfulness and Unreasonableness of Injustice. *pag. 89.* says I know there are some People that look upon Honesty and Justice as one of the Beggarly Elements of Religion, a sort of *Heathen* Virtue belonging to Carnal and mere Moral Men, that are utterly unacquainted with the Spirit and the Power of Godliness, and accordingly in the Room of this and such like Moral virtues, they have Foisted in a sort of Spiritual Religion as they call it, which consists in a certain Model of Conversion and Regeneration that is made up of nothing but a Meer fanciful Train of dejections and Triumphs: that are most commonly either the Effects of a Distempered Blood, or the unaccountable Freaks of an overheated Fancy: And if they have found they have been Converted, *Secundum artem*, i. e. that they have overgone these Frightfull, Sorrowful or Joyous Passions, which this Stated Method of Regeneration Includes, all their after Religion is nothing but a leaning and Rolling on Jesus Christ: But to Return to our Author in the same Page, he Chargeth Presbyterian Ministers with Blasphemous Interpretations of the Scriptures, because they acknowledge a Desertion that is Spiritual. *Page 5,* he Asserts absolute Election and Reprobation (which Calvinists maintain against Arminians) to be a Meer wilfulness in GOD and Ostentation of his Sovereignty, a fondness and Antipathy and an unaccountable Loving of this, and hating of that particular Person, and Arbitrary ways of dealing with his Rational Creatures and Men.

Page. 8. He defends the Declaration, which Asserts it unlawfull to Subjects upon any pretence whatsoever to

take up Arms against any Commissionate by the King. By the way I must take Notice of the Jugling of the Prelatists, for when the Author of the *Essay on Toleration* had Charg'd A. B. P. With Preaching up the unlawfulness of Resistance in any case whatsoever, the Answer that is made (in the Postscript to the continuation of the modest Reflections) is that in some cases Resistance is Lawful, and he nameth two of those cases: But *tempora mutantur*, the said Page 8 Our Author stands up in the Defence of all the Cruel Laws made in some late Reigns against Dissenters. Page 9. He approves the Kings Ecclesiastick Supremacy in its greatest extent. Page 12. He Chargeth the principles and practices of the Presbyterians with Jesuitism, Anabaptism, Blasphemy, Fornication, Bestiality, Witchcraft, &c. Again, he calleth Presbyterians, Murderers of Souls who Ruine Bodies, Souls and Estates of Ignorant People. Page 13. He runs the Parallel betwixt Presbyterians and Jesuits, and Chargeth the former with the opinions of the latter and asketh, Is it not Jesuitism to Condemn the English Liturgy? Is it not Jesuitism to Write and Preach against the Scottish Act of Supremacy? Is it not Jesuitism to teach that there is a Reciprocal Obligation betwixt Kings and their Subjects: And that if he perform not his part, they ought not to perform theirs? Page, 19. The Pentland Rebels who were Executed at Edinburgh, were so Stupified and befuddled with the Sack and Brandy, which they Drank on the day of their Execution, that they died like Beasts, without so much as making a prayer to GOD, or desiring others to pray for them. P. 20, he quotes with Derision the Presbyterians, because they say Believing makes way for Sense, and that it is good to trust in GOD in a day of Straits. P. 20. 21. Presbyterian Writers use to perplex and Enslave the Consciences of Men, by Representing the Natural infirmities of humane nature for great Sins, which either are not Sins at all, as those first motions of the Appetite, which the School-men call *motus primo primi*, or else the common Irregularities of our Corrupt Nature, which GOD will never lay to mens Charge; such as the wanderings and Excursions of the mind in Prayer. P. 22. Would ye know the Rightousness for which they that were hanged at Edinburgh 1686 did suffer? It was the Supremacy of the King in Zion, a Notion the Primitive Christians never knew ----- and again he says, he hopes that some Presbyterian Ministers shall be hanged at the Crois or the Grais Mercat of Edinburgh. Page 25. The Presbyterians are not persecuted, but prosecuted for Principles that are false or impious or both; For, (addeth he) they hold that the use of the Lords Prayer, the Creed, and the Ten Commandments is Superstitious and Idolatrous, (an arrant Calumny:) That Presbyterian Government is of Divine Institution, that it is unlawful to appear before the High Commission Court, that the supreme Magistrate cannot silence a Minister, that the People have a Right to defend themselves and their Religion, That Collation by Bishops is unlawful: he goes on, But if all these and their other Doctrines which they profess in opposition to the Church and State be false or impious, or both, as most assuredly they are, then they are not persecuted, but justly punish'd when they are prosecuted upon this Account. Q. E. D. (He goes on,) This made my Lord Bacon truly say, That they are the Men which Nurse Seditious, Authorize Conspiracies and Rebellions, and put the Swords in the Peoples hand that overthrow Constitutions and Government, that undermine Laws and Settlement, that make Christ a raiser of Sedition, and his Religion a Fire-brand. And therefore the Magistrate is so far from persecuting the Men of such professed Principles, that he is bound by that Trust, which God hath Reposed in him, to prosecute them with severe Punishments. p. 26. He says the Presbyterians pretend to be persecuted under this head upon a negative Account, when they are prosecuted for not deposing in the Matter of Field-Meetings, according to the Act of Parliament, *Caroli 2. Sess. 2. Act 2.* which obligeth them, (as they object) without exception of Persons, the Father to inform against

the Son, the Husband against his Wife, &c. against Justice, Mercy and Equity, and for not rendring up themselves according to the Kings Proclamations; and lastly, for not appearing when they are Cited before the Courts. But saith he, if it is the Duty of the nearest Relation; for Example, of the Father to Depone against the Son, when he is requir'd by the Father of the Country the King, (with Respect to whom they are both Sons) or which is all one by the Law; and if it also be the Duty of every Criminal Subject to render himself to Justice, uncalled; much more when he is Commanded by his Lawful Sovereign to do it, and to appear upon due Citation before his competent Judge, then these Men who are real delinquents upon these Scores are not persecuted, but justly punished, when they are Fyn'd, Imprisoned, Transported, Banished or Outlaw'd, and denounced Rebels on the aforesaid Accounts. pag. 31. He says, That Presbyterians Blasphemously mock at the very Notion of passive Obedience, and a little after he tells us, that Mr. George Gillespie in the Preface to his Printed Sermon before the House of Commons, on *Ezech. 43. 11.* calls *Preces et lacrymae sunt arma Ecclesiae*, the new Oxford Divinity; to the Immortal Honour (says our Author) of that University, which so Maulled the Covenant, and where the most Christian Divinity, which Mr. Gillespie most ignorantly miscalled new, will, he hopes, be taught to the End of the World. He adds, I take the more notice of this, because many of the late Seditious Pamphlets have Lampoon'd the Doctrine of passive Obedience. Nay p. 33. He declares freely, that none are or ought to be esteem'd Protestants in a strict and Orthodox sense, but such as profess the Doctrine of Passive Obedience. And a little after, he says, the common Principles wherein all Christian Churches agreed, are these, That the Scriptures are the Word of God, That there are Three Distinct Persons in the Holy-Trinity, the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost, that these three are one God; That Christ is both God and Man in the same Person; That a Solemn Tearlie Commemoration of the Passion, Resurrection and Ascension of our LORD, and of the Descent of the Holy-Ghost ought to be observed, and that the Church Universal is to be Governed by Bishops above, and distinct from Presbyters. He proceeds, There was never any Church from the Apostles, and downwards for above 1400 years, which did not consent to the Truth of these, and some other Doctrines, and look upon them as the common Notions of the Christian Religion, delivered down from its first Original, with the Articles of Christian Faith. Strange Impudence and Impiety, that Prelatists clais Superstitions and humane Inventions among the chief fundamentals of our Religion, tho till of late many of those Holy days were not observed by themselves, nor the Divine Right of Prelacy asserted by Scots Prelatists.

Page: 36. He says that Presbyterian Ministers are Usurpers of the Ministry, because ordain'd by Presbyters, whom all Antiquity never believed to have more power to ordain a Presbyter, than for Deacons to ordain a Deacon, or Presbyter, or for a College of Laymen to ordain both: Page: 44. He defends the Form of the Bond imposed against Conventicles, whereof this is a part; That neither I nor my Tenants and Cottars, Wives, Bairns, nor Servants, shall receipt, Supply or Commune with Forfeited Persons, Intercomuned Ministers, or Vagrant Preachers; but shall do our utmost endeavour to apprehend their Persons. And in Case my said Tenants, Cottars, and their foresaids, shall Contravene, I shall take or Apprehend any Person or Persons guilty thereof, and present them to the Judge Ordinar, that they may be Fined or Imprisoned therefore, as is provided in the Acts of Parliament made thereanent. Other wise I shall remove them and their Families from my Ground; And if I shall fail herein, I shall be Liable to such Penalties, as the said Delinquents have incurr'd by the Laws. Page: 44. He says, That the People of God call'd Quakers have as much reason to lay, that they Preach (which is to speak from God to Men) by the Spirit: As the Presbyterians for asserting they can pray

(which

(which is to speak from Man to GOD) by the Spirit. That they rather had the notion of immediat Inspiration from them.

The Queries to the Presbyterians of Scotland by a Gentleman of that Country. Pag. 1st. He says, There are several things Believ'd and Practis'd almost Universally, for which there is no Positive Command in Scripture, such as *Infant-Baptism*, the Changing the Sabbath into the Lords day, or that *Laymen and Women*, should be admitted to Receive the Blessed Sacrament of the Lords Supper, or that Sprinkling should be allow'd in stead of Dipping in Baptism, &c. Pag. 2d. He holds, That whatsoever the Universal Church holdeth, and yet was not Instituted by Councils is truly Apostolical. And Pag. 3d. He adds, Had the Churches erred they must have differed among themselves. Whatever then is one and the same among all, came not by Error but by Tradition, and in the same Page, he says the Scriptures give us no clear Account of the Church Government. Pag. 10. He asks, How are Controversies in Religion to be determin'd? If by the Scriptures, how shall we come by the true Sense and meaning of them, so as to have an end put to the Controversie. I cannot but think (says he) that great regard is to be had to the Judgement of the Church in all Ages, or as he calls it a little after, the Testimony of the Universal Church in all Ages, which seems to him, to be Infallible, and he adds pag. 11th, Her Authority is to be Submitted to in all matters of Discipline, and that she is a Competent Witness what the Christian Faith, and Doctrine is: pag. 12th. He says the Christian Church is the great Depositary of the Faith, and by this, he tells us, he understands the Representatives of the several Churches after the Apostles left the World, which were the Bishops. He says pag. 13th, The Church has Power to Introduce and Establish new Officers under the Gospel, and expect to have God's Approbation for it afterwards.

Some Remarks upon the Answer to the Scots Presbyterian Eloquence. pag. 7, and 8. He Defendeth the Profane Forged Stories in the Eloquence of the Sermons of Presbyterian Ministers as a Pious and Commendable Design. pag. 13th, He says the Presbyterians by their Tumults and Commotions Envied us the Happiness of having the English Liturgy settled among us. pag. 14th, He says the Address presented to the General Assembly by some of the Episcopal Clergy desiring them to be Admitted into a share of their Government, was Opposed by a great part of the Church of Scotland, most of them looking upon it as Unlawful, and altogether Inconvenient with the Principles of Christian Communion, to Joyn any ways in the Communion with those whom they owned to be Notorious Schismatics, and pag. 15th, He says, The Design of those Addressers was only to Unite with them as a Company of Laicks Impowered by the State to Inflict Censures upon Obstinate Sinners. pag. 20. He says, Altho' Bishops at their first Institution, were Invested with an Absolute Power over their Flocks, Independent of any Authority, but that of Jesus Christ their Head, and were Accountable to none for their Right Administration of their Office but to him alone, yet in the after Ages by a mutual compact among themselves, they did agree that for the better preserving the Unity and Discipline of the Church; each Bishop should be Accountable for his Administration to the whole College of Bishops. And therefore altho' the Bishops should yeeld up some of their Right &c. pag. 21: He says Presbyterians mer with no Severity but what their Rebellious and Treasonable Actings against the Government did justly deserve, which Rebellion, he says, pag. 22. Would have provoked the mildest Government upon Earth, to have quite Extirpated them; pag. The Lawfulness of observing Anniversary Days of Humane Institution Asserted, P. 42. The Murder of King Charles 1st. is justly chargeable, he says, upon the Presbyterians in both Kingdoms,

contrary to the most authentick Histories and Confessions of their own Party, and in Pag. 52, he Approves and Defends the Kings Ecclesiastick Supremacy, Pag. 56. He owns that the Prelatick Clergy are Arminians and Defends Arminianism, the great Lines of which are, that GOD Decreed to give Salvation to such as he Foresaw would by the use of their Freewill believe and obey the Gospel; That Christ in dying had as great Love for Judas as for Peter: That every man in the World has a power to believe in Christ whenever the Gospel is Preach'd to him, and that the Reason why one man is converted and not another, is owing to mans Freewill; That a man indued with Saving Grace may Totally and Finally fall away and be Damn'd for ever, that Christ was not from Eternity GOD: That there is no Original Sin, that Christ did not suffer the punishments due to our Sins, nor made satisfaction to the Divine Justice, that all Men at all times, even when in Hell have a power of doing all saving good, and Angels and glorified Saints have yet a power of hating GOD, and Devils have a power of Loving him; See *Limburghs System*, the approved Standard of Arminianism so that the talking of some of the Arminians concerning Sufficient Grace given to all is meer juggling, for according to their Genuine and professed principles, there is no need of that, and Pag. 57. He calls Presbyterians *New-Gospellers*, who have Corrupted most of its Doctrines, yea who Preach quite another Gospel, from what our Saviour hath taught in his Holy Scriptures.

The Address of the University of St. Andrews to the King, Printed Anno 1689, which Arch-Bishop Ross and Dr. Skeen and others Subscribed, they say Pag. 9. that the King is the Author and Fountain of all Civil Law and Justice; and that he has a power to Suspend the Executions of the Laws, and P. 10. That the Sovereign has not only unquestionable Right, but is bound by the Nature of Supreme Trust and Power, which is from the Gracious and the Bountiful Governour of the World to alter, correct or Abrogate Laws and Constitutions as may be most Expedient, and a little after they gave him the power of the Raising and Dissolving of Forces, Pag. 11. They say it belongs to the Sovereign only to Erect and Regulate the Freedoms and priviledges of all inferiour Corporations, to constitute Magistres, to appoint and Nominate all publick Ministers, Officers of State, Judges, Councillours, and in a word that serve in any publick civil Trust and Capacity whatsoever. Then they go on and say, these are the Fundamental and vital prerogatives of Government and Supremacy, from which they draw this as a Native Inference, that whoever Murmurs against the being or Exercise of the Supream Authority, who absurdly pretends to Limit it, for some seeming present Advantage Endeavour to Encroach upon the Prerogative of the Rightful Sovereigne, is guilty not only of the greatest Wickedness, by continuing the power and Resisting the Ordinance of GOD but also, &c.

The Sermon Preach'd on the 30th of January 1703, at Edinburgh by one of the suffering Clergy in the Kingdom of Scotland. p. 2d. He says, Lucifer is the black cursed General, under whose base unworthy Banners, all Rebels have ever fought against Himself, and by these Rebels p. 5. he understands all that take up Arms under any pretext whatsoever, pag. 6. *Core, Dathan and Abiram* are called in derision of our Blessed Reformers, the Lords of the Congregation, whom he Ranks with the Rebels swallow'd down alive for opposing God and Moses, p. 9. They who stand up against Absolute Power, are here stiled the Sons of Belial, that despise Dominion, and Sons of Satan. And p. 10. The many headed Beast; he says, pag. 23. That the Pulpit hath oftentimes been made a Circle, in which Men might raise the evil Spirits of Sedition and State Commotions; and a little after, the Teachers and Leaders of that Party filled the Peoples heads with Air and Words; and possessed their Fancies with Dreams and Visions,

ons, and bestowed their Lungs and most part of their Pul-
pet Sweat, in making a Noise, and no more about Faith
and Communion with GOD, and Attendance on Ordinances;
and indeed as they managed the matter, with some Myste-
rious Jargon and Romantick Stories, it serv'd only to ap-
pease their Natural sense of Religion. pag. 25. he calls
the Presbyterians in derision, The Holy Brotherhood, &
in the next page, Right Godly and Religious Rebels, that
make no Bones to trample the Royal Diadems of Monarchs
under their Feet, to dash and crumble their Scepters into
fragments, and subvert their Thrones. and p. 27. he calls
them New-Golpellers.

The Author of the Apology for Madam Antonio Bourignon,
defends two Blasphemous Opinions of that deluded Wo-
man, 1st. That Christ had a sinful Will. 2dly. That
God is ignorant of all the Actions that Men do by their
Choice and Free-will; Besides those two, the whole Apo-
logy is a meer Dunghill of horrid Errors, ridiculous Fool-
ries, Feaverish Raveries, and Bedlamite Notions; yet
none of the Prelatick Brethren have ever in any of their
Writings declar'd their dissent from the Author.

The Author of the Case of the Episcopal Clergy calls our
Reformation a Lamentable Schism; and another of the
late Pamphleters makes Baptism absolute and indispensably
necessary for Salvation.

An Apology for the Clergy of Scotland, printed anno 1693.
pag: 5. He says, Presbyterians never forgive an Injury. And
he adds, it is no wonder for they neer say the Lords
Prayer, and it is probable that their opposition to that
Divine Composure, is rather from its contradiction to their
Nature, than from the Strength of some whiffling Enthu-
siastick Arguments invented against it. It is not Possible
to oblige men of their Tempers by Favours,----- ge-
nerally the Body of the People in those Western Shires are
Cunning, Avaritious, and Dissembling beynd Measure: and
since the Presbyterian Principles invade their Honesty, it
was never heard that any of them hearily forgave an In-
jury, or what they Fancied to be so. pag: 6. All the Bloody
Laws made in some of the late Reigns, re said by him to

(4)
be absolutely necessary. pag: 7. Why may not the present
Presbyterians, (as all Sectaries) grow worse and worse,
untill they they are given up of GOD unto a Roprobare
Mind. pag: 10. Dissenters are called Wasps and Hornets.
pag: 12. Incurable Enthusiasts, and their Cunning Teachers
(he says) Tyrannize over the Peoples Belief, as Imperious-
ly as the Brach-mans do among the Indians. pag: 11. If the
Clergy did prosecute the Dissenters, (whom a little after he
calls Boutefeu's and Incendiaries) according to Law they did
nothing but what they were obliged to do. Pag: 13. The
Discipline, the Sacred Discipline of Geneve, must Wrestle
with all Authority until the Contumacious of all things.
pag: 15. The People of the North never thought Sniveling
necessary to make a Great-Saint. pag: 17. He defends Lay
Patronages and condemns popular Elections as inconsistent
with common Honesty. pag: 19. He calls the Westminster
Confession of Faith, a Systeme of Metaphysicks. pag: 20.
Presbyterians make a King their Arch-Bedle. pag: 20. 21.
He defends Arbitrary power and Non-Resistance, and calls
Opposers thereof Enemys to all Governments. pag: 22.
He says, The Convention did by their Arbitrary power
Invade the property of the Episcopal Clergy. pag: 22. 23.
He inveighs bitterly against our Discipline, and that we
Declaim against the Tyranny of papal power, and yet med-
dle with all that he meddled with. pag: 41. Anniversary
Festivals, are necessary to the being of Religion. pag: 44. &c.
He calls Presbyterians the worst of Schismaticks. pag: 91.
He defends the Scots Presbyterian Eloquence (which is full
of Blasphemy and Atheism) pag: 93. Presbyterian preach-
ing is reckoned by him, Extraordinary Hypocrisy and Madness.
pag: 94: The greatest affront can be done to the Majesty of
God, the dignity of Human Nature, and Lampooning the great
truths of the Gospel, and doing more harm to Piety, than the
most subtle Arguments of Ancient and Modern Atheists. pag:
93. He says, 'tis necessary to expose that absurd, sensual, and
ludicrous Sect, because they Metamorphose Religion. And pag:
94. He calls them, a Societie that cannot be Tolerated and
given up to strong Delusions.

H I N I S.

